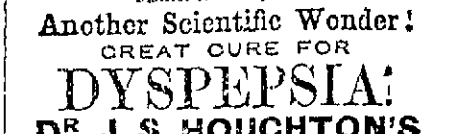


1851, by J. S. HOCULTON, M. D., in the Clerk's
Office of the District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.



THE TRUE
**DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.**
PREPARED from Ruminant or the fourth Stomach

mach of the Ox after directions of J. S. Lubing, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houchens, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"**IT DIGESTS.**" Such is the true meaning of the word Digesting. It is the chief element, or the solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.

This is Nature's own Remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative

power. It contains no Arsenic, Barytes, Mercury, or poisonous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken at the most delicate point of the disease, or at a water cracker without causing distress. Beware of Drugged Initiations. Pepsin is not a Drug.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the Stomach.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

☞ The Scientific Evidence upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.

Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Liebig's Annual Chemistry; from Combe's Physiology; from the Journal of the Royal Society; from the Annals of the New York Dispensary; from the Proceedings of the New York University; Professor Duglison's Physiology; Park's Dispensary; and Yale College; Dr. C.

pen's Physiology; &c., together with reports
 of Cures from all parts of the United States.
PEPSIN IN FLUID AND POWDER.
 Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is prepared in powder
 and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for
 the use of Physicians. The powder will be sent
 by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to
 Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.
 Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine
 Pepsin bears the writingsignature of Dr. Houghton
 & M. B. sold by Apothecaries, Philadelphia. Pay
 no Attention to Trade Mark secured.
 Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medi-
 cine. Price, 51¢ per bottle.
 Agents—S. S. Forner, Gettysburg, wholesa-
 le and retail Agent; J. W. Douglas, Chambersburg,
 C. A. Morris & Co. York.
 Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

\$500 CHALLENGE.
WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person would do in their power, to secure the highest degree of health and happiness for themselves and/or to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary cause of a large majority of diseases, which often originate in the stomach, and which often continue changeable from one kind of food to another. Bad Breath. Pain in the Stomach. Picking the Nose. Hardiness and Fullness of the Belly. Dizziness. Stomach Fever. The Worms found in the intestines of the DRUGS, and you should once apply the remedy. —

IF BENESSA'S WORM SYRUP
 An article founded upon Scientific Principles compounded with pure vegetable matter, and is the only safe and effective remedy for the cure of the above mentioned diseases. It is sold by all the Druggists and Grocers.

FOR BEING

the most tender infant with decided bilious affliction where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhea have made them weak and debilitated; the Tonic properties my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in any medicine for restoring the natural vigour and strength to the Stomach, which makes an Infalible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia; the most astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

All obstructions, that the Worm Straps may act upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 2 Teaspoonfuls 3 times a day. These directions followed have no success, it being necessary during the most obstinate case of Tape Worm.

HOBENACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, its serving as the source from whence all the secretions are derived, so that any wrong action of the Liver affects the three important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dropsy &c. We should therefore, endeavor to regulate the Liver by the action of the Pills. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick; Namely, I. AN EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucous membrane, promotes the expectoration of mucus, and prevents the formation of Phlegm. II. A PURGATIVE, which cleanses in some imperceptible and inestimable manner the certain mor-

tion of the system. **2d A TONIC**, which increases and strengthens the nervous system, renews health and vigor in all parts of the body, produces the **3d A TONIC**, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on Bile, expelling the whole mass of catarrhs and vitiated matter, and purifying the Blood, and destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject, such as irregularities either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional action, and inducing the regularity and abundance of the Menstrual fluids, and producing the health and vigor of the system, and curing all other disorders, such as excessive leucorrhoea, and other fluids, so effectually as to put you in full sight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as headache, stiffness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hoie man.

For sale by all respectable Druggists, and Storekeepers.

BEV. Agents, William Newcomb, and Stern

persons desiring to become Agents must address
 Proprietor, J. N. Hohencamp, Philadelphia, Pa.
Agents for Adams county.
 S. S. Pomeroy, *Correspondent:* There is Sen-
 timental Tobacco in fact town, Martin, Tenn.
 and in fact town, Pennsylvania, Warren, New
 found, Wagon, Hagerstown, and by every respectable
 Dealer and Merchant in the United States.
 Price—each 25 cents.
 June 28.
REBORN'S Collars, Lace and Trappings, Glass
 Buttons, &c., sent in every state.
 April 14. **KIRTZ'S**
PARASOLS: PARASOLS!
 1st lot just received and for sale cheap.
 April 12. **SCHICK'S**
GREEN-WALK, C. G. WALK, GREENWALK,
 &c. Best stuff, cheap at

Oct. 18. FAHNESTOCK'S.

THE LADIES

ARE requested to call and examine FAHNESTOCK'S large and beautiful stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Moos de Laine, Merinos, Pique, Bombazines, Tricot Clothe, Cravotte Laine, Canton Clothe, Aprons, &c Black and Fawn Dress Silks and Satins, all for sale cheap at

Oct. 11. SIGN OF THE RED FRONT



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG.

Monday, March 14th, 1858.

ance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea will still stand in undiminished honor. But those, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought at a future time, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Officers can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, no important desire for preferment, any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is that of the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the Administration to be so regardless of the responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to satisfy, no rewards to bestow, no regrets to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfill this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass; and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence, and peculation will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look with vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a confederacy so vast as ours are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the State and our common rights and obligations under the General Government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the State, or interfere with their rights to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showing our blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers hardly could have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts; and it is only required to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race; in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overlook them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of the continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are so ardently bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were, pre-empting to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has passed, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has been my heartfelt prohibition. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted institution, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the law of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and

unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right; and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find an outlet in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the vast councils of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble acknowledgment of dependence upon God and his overruling providence.

We have been carried to safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-weave its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Mounticello, and as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smitten upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

Tribute to President Fillmore from his Cabinet.

On the 3d inst., a letter signed by all the members of the Cabinet, was addressed to President Fillmore, in which they bear testimony to his devotion to the public service, his comprehensive regard for the interests of the whole Union, and the unbroken harmony which has existed between himself and the members of his Cabinet. The letter closes by expressing the united wishes of the Cabinet that the health of Mr. Fillmore may be preserved, and the country be long permitted to have the benefit of his experience and patriotism.

To this letter Mr. Fillmore handsomely responded, acknowledging his deep obligations to the friendship, wisdom and patriotism of his counselors, and confessing that he feels a consciousness that he has spared no pains to merit the praise they have bestowed upon him. The success of his administration, however, he considered to be due to the fidelity and ability of his Cabinet, to all of whom he tenders his grateful thanks, and his best wishes for their health and prosperity.

The Intelligence, in publishing these letters, says it may be supposed by some that the relations of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, as candidates for the Presidency, formed an exception to the harmony between the President and his Cabinet. It adds, however, that it has the best reasons for believing that their friendly and confidential intercourse, personal and political, was never for a moment interrupted.

Office-Seekers.

The correspondent of the North American, writing from Washington, March 3, says:

"Washington is overflowing, and the cry is, 'stiff they come!' But they do not stay still, when they get here. They hang about the chambers of Congress and the Representatives, and prospective Secretaries, and prospective Ministers, besiege them in their houses, harass them in their marches to and from the Capitol, and beseech them, with piteous looks and clamorous tongue, to listen to the services they have rendered the country in the fields of Mexico as well as in the field of politics, and to reward them with some fat office for their devoted patriotism. It is astonishing what a breed of office-seekers the Mexican war has hatched—and almost every man who handled a sword in that contest, and who handled his pay at the same time, pickings and stragglings included, is carried away with the belief that he was but half compensated for the blood and sweat he expended, and therefore, like Father Ritchie in his printing contract, comes in for remuneration for losses. You can find any number of men who, if you believe their own stories, had their heads shot off at the black fort near Monterey, who turned the tide of battle in our own favor at Buena Vista, or who got drowned in the landing at Vera Cruz—while the number of men who cut the balyards of the flag at Chapultepec, and hauled it down with their own hands, is absolutely incredible. There are at least a hundred men who saved the life of General Pierce on the battle field, and any number of patriots who saved their country, as well as the great Democratic party, by first suggesting his name as a candidate for the Presidency. Well, in the language of the coming men, 'To victors belong the spoils; and I hope they may all get what they are looking for.'"

Cheering to Officeholders.

By Mr. May, the new Secretary of State, has communicated to the press the following, the very pleasing intelligence that one who has discharged their duties faithfully will be rewarded. The office-seekers complain very bitterly of this, but as the resolution is founded on a first principle of public policy, it will not be so easily assailed.

By Francis G. Smith, M. D. Among the graduates are P. R. WAGSELER, of this place, and C. F. HOMBACH, son of Dr. Hombach, of M. Sherrystown.

Philadelphia, March 6th.—On Thursday night last, the emigrant train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, coming west, ran off the track in the deep cut between Lowstown and Huntingdon. Per-sons were sent out each way to warn the trains then nearly due at the point of the accident. The main westward train, after passing some distance, saw down the track, and unfortunately fell asleep. The train passed him, and came in a violent collision with the crippled train, killing four emigrants instantly. Two others have since died of injuries received, and two more are not expected to live.

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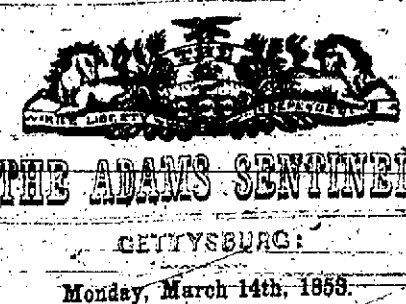
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THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG.

Monday, March 14th, 1858.

The New Cabinet.
Was nominated to the Senate, on Monday last, by the President, and confirmed at once, without opposition. They are as follows:

WILLIAM L. MARY, of New York, Secretary of State.
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War.
JAMES C. DOBBS, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.
ROBERT M. CLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General.
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

The new Cabinet were sworn in on Tuesday last, and immediately entered upon their duties. The work of cutting off heads will, of course, soon commence, if it has not already done so.

The superior officers of the army and navy, present in Washington, in full uniform, as is the usage, waited upon the Secretaries of those Departments, on Tuesday, and accompanied them to the Executive mansion, and were presented to the President. After an exchange of compliments and congratulations, the officers, joined by the chiefs of bureau of their departments, repaired to Mr. Fillmore's rooms, at Willard's, and took a friendly leave of him.

Peter G. Washington, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and has entered upon his duties. He was Sixth Auditor, during Mr. Polk's administration.

In the extra-session of the Senate of the U. States, last week, Hon. John M. Clayton, of Del., made a speech of two days, in defence of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, which has been the subject of much distortion and abuse in that body. It is said to have been a triumphant vindication of his course, while Secretary of State under Gen. Taylor. It is understood that Messrs. South and Mason both intend to reply.

One of the Washington correspondents, describing men and things in Washington, just now, remarks: "There are but few young men in the crowd now in Washington. Pull three-fourths of the persons at the hotels are men over forty-five years, and it is a rare thing to hear a man addressed except as 'Judge,' 'Colonel,' 'Major,' 'General,' or at least 'Captain.'"

Increase of Salaries.

The first thing done at the commencement of the new National Administration, it appears, is the increase of salaries. Congress has increased the salary of the Vice President from \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year; of the Heads of Departments, from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year; of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia and Spain, to \$12,000 each, besides salaries for private Secretaries; that to Turkey, from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The salaries also of the Clerks of all the Departments are raised from \$900 to \$1,200, \$1,800, \$2,000 and \$2,200. A new office is created, to be called Assistant Secretary of State, with a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Religion in Office.—This very common "Democratic" doctrine does not find favor with "the unlearned," only when they are in the minority. When in the majority, they are on with the tenacity of leeches. At their late State Convention it was in vain that the cry was raised some share of the good things; there was no such thing as "rotation in office" for them, and they went home, satisfied that, with some modification in office, meant rotation of one office into another.

Congress passed a bill appropriating \$26,800 for repairing the President's Mansion, and \$25,000 for re-furnishing it, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the present furniture. These sums appear to be very large, but we presume the appropriation is proper.

The coinage of gold at the U. S. Mint, from its organization to the present time, is estimated to be about \$213,000,000. This appears to be a very large sum; but we very much fear, that the smallest portion of it remains amongst us, the Tariff of 1846 being the cause of a weekly transfer of immense sums to Europe.

Still it Goes.—The steamer Arctis sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, taking out 30 passengers and \$215,000 in specie.

The total value of goods, wares and merchandise of the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1852, was \$208,294,073. This takes a good deal of California gold to pay for it.

We observe by a statement in the last Harrisburg paper, that the debt of that borough amounts to the large sum of \$154,261.

A schooner engaged in the slave trade on the Coast of Africa, was captured by the sloop-of-war German, and has arrived at Norfolk, in charge of Lieut. Sinclair.

A stranger fell from the top of the Washington Monument, in Washington City, on Friday week, and was instantly killed. There was no letter, paper or mark upon him, and he was not identified. In his pockets were found a few change pieces and some p. s. but no money.

The English have been dramatizing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and its thrills against slavery in the United States are received with great applause. Some of our folks are turning the tables on them, and a new drama has been for some time performing at the Broadway Theatre, in New York, called "The White Slave in England," which is created considerable interest, from the same source, which is quite new. In his pockets were found a few change pieces and some p. s. but no money.

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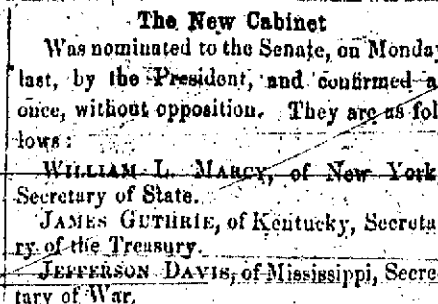
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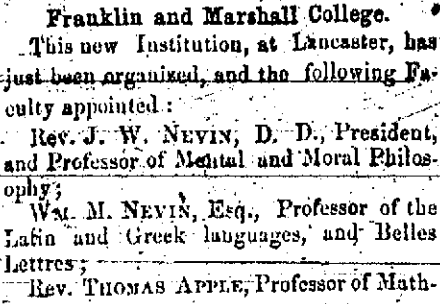
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GETTYSBURG:

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Our thanks are due to Hon. JAMES COOPER for the Report of the Commission of Patents, and other favors; also, to Messrs. CANSON and MELLINGER, of the Legislature, for sundry documents.

In our last paper, on the authority of the Harrisburg Union, we mentioned that the name of our townsman, Mr. DANIEL, had been withdrawn as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, after the fourth ballot. It appears, from facts given to us since, that his name was withdrawn after the third ballot, which accounts for his not receiving any votes on the fourth.

Change of Mail-day.

We are requested to say, that the mails for Bendersville, Arcadisville, and Menallen, will leave the Gettysburg Post office hereafter on Tuesday mornings, instead of Wednesday.

We are requested to announce that the Rev. Mr. CARMAN will preach in the Hill Church next Sabbath, at the usual hour.

We learn that the Engine house at Hanover took fire accidentally on Thursday night last, and that the tender was destroyed, and the locomotive somewhat injured. The roof of the house was burned. The loss, we believe, is but trifling.

New Mail Route.

We observe that a Post Road has been established by a late Act of Congress, from Gettysburg to Hanover, by way of McSherrystown and Donsaughtown. The mail will therefore, ere long, be carried on this route—which will allow it to reach us sooner than it does at present.

Petitions.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Mellinger presented a petition of citizens of Menallen township, Adams county, relative to supervisor. Also, one of citizens of Adams county, for a law similar to the Maine Law. Also, one of citizens of Adams county for an act authorizing the sale of the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike road. Six remonstrances against an independent school district in Straban township, Adams county. Also, the petition and document of Elizabeth Plank, widow of an old soldier, for relief.

Pennsylvania Medical College.

The annual commencement took place on the 5th inst. in the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The day being bright and attractive, the saloon was filled with an intelligent and fashionable audience. The exercises, which were varied by beautiful music, were of a highly interesting character. The religious services, which were very impressive, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Duhaet. The degree of M. D. was conferred by Rev. Dr. Baugher, President of Pennsylvania College, upon fifty seven gentlemen. An eloquent valedictory address was delivered to the graduating class by Francis G. Smith, M. D. Among the graduates are P. R. WAGENSELLER, of this place, and C. F. HOMBACH, son of Dr. Hombach, of McSherrystown.

Cheering to Officeholders.

Mr. Marcy, the new Secretary of State, has communicated to the Clerks in the State Department, the very pleasing intelligence, that none who have discharged their duties faithfully will be removed. The office-seekers complain very bitterly of this, but as the resolution is founded on a first principle of public policy, it will, doubtless, be a benefit to all.

We learn, with great regret, that the printing-office, "the Spirit of Jefferson," at Charlestown, Va., was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday morning week, together with a store adjoining. Everything in the office was consumed, materials, books, &c. The heaviest loss is the looks of account, which were valuable to the extent of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. There is but an insurance of \$2,000. Mr. Beller, the editor, was absent at the time at Washington. [Mr. B. is married to Miss Kelly, formerly of Gettysburg.]

Gov. Bigler has vetoed a bill which had passed the Legislature, giving a company a right to construct a road parallel to the Columbia road, on the ground that it would impair the revenues of the Commonwealth, by diverting business from the State work.

A telegraphic dispatch reached Gen. Cass at Washington a few days ago, that his estimable lady was at the point of death. He immediately left Washington, and arrived at Detroit on Thursday, where he found Mrs. Cass extremely ill, there being no hopes entertained of her recovery.

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Franklin and Marshall College.

This new Institution, at Lancaster, has just been organized, and the following Faculty appointed:

Rev. J. W. NEVIN, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy;
WM. M. NEVIN, Esq., Professor of the Latin and Greek languages, and Belles Lettres;
Rev. THOMAS APPLE, Professor of Mathematics;
Rev. THOMAS O. PORTER, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science;
Dr. JOHN L. ARLEE, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology;
Prof. KEEPEN, Professor of German Literature, Aesthetics and History.

The session is to open in May. The site for the College is not yet fixed.

The vote for President of the College was Rev. Dr. NEVIN 19—for Rev. J. MESICK 12.

We learn that the citizens of Mercersburg, Franklin county, have resolved on applying to the Supreme Court, for an injunction against the removal of Marshall college from that place to the city of Lancaster, as provided for by an act of assembly passed at the session of 1850. We understand John Cassin, Esq., late speaker of the House of Representatives, and James M. Quiggle, Esq., member of the Pennsylvania Senate, have been chosen counsel, in behalf of the applicants.

The Next State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural society, held a meeting on Monday last, and fixed upon the city of Pittsburg as the place for holding the next Agricultural fair. We understand that there was no other proposition before the Committee, but that from Pittsburg, which pledges a subscription of \$2,500 towards defraying the expenses.

The Whig State Convention, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, &c., is to meet at Lancaster on the 24th inst.

A. K. McClure and Samuel Forrey are the Delegates from Franklin county to the Whig State Convention. Adams county, by a resolution adopted at the Franklin county meeting, was allowed to select the Senatorial Delegate.

The New Hampshire State election on Tuesday last, has resulted, as usual, in the success of the Democrats both for Governor and Legislature.

The election in Massachusetts for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, on Monday last, has resulted in returning a majority for the Unionists.

A destructive fire took place on the 2d inst. in the extensive Alabama cotton press establishment, at New Orleans, which entirely destroyed the building, and from eighteen to twenty thousand bales of cotton. The total loss by this fire is estimated at \$200,000 to \$1,000,000! It is mostly covered by insurance.

A lad named William Taylor, had his hand torn off by some machinery, in the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, at Washington, on Monday evening last.

An arrangement has been effected with the Mint, by which Messrs. Adams & Co. will be in the receipt daily of about \$25,000 of gold dollar pieces, which will be distributed among the various banks of Baltimore for circulation.

A "darkie" in the Blair county prison played rather a "cute" trick the other day. The editor of the Blair county, "Whig," having a curiosity to see the persons confined in the prison, was accompanying the Sheriff round for that purpose; and on entering a room where three "darkies" were confined, one of them, who was waiting at the door inside, as they passed in, very easily passed out, and bashed the door on the outside, leaving the Sheriff and the Editor locked up. Before they could be released, the negro was off. He was, however, retaken the same night.

Mr. Clay once refused, at a dinner, to take precedence of Gov. Jones, of Tenn.—"No," said the great Kentuckian, "you are a greater man than I am: you beat J. K. Polk, and I could not."

The reported decrease in the French Army, proposed by the Emperor, is said, by the Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, to be a mere sham, the men to be discharged being entitled to it, owing to the expiration of their term of service; besides, which they are to be only partially released, so that they may be at any moment recalled.

The Inauguration Falls.—Never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, it is said, has the inauguration of a President of the U. States been so generally celebrated in New England as has been the inauguration of Franklin Pierce. On the night of the 5th of March, nearly every village was alive with inauguration parties, music and the dance.

Queen Victoria, it is said, is haunted with an idea that she will be driven from the English throne by a revolution, and is therefore investing largely in U. S. securities. It is even said that the Barings have purchased for her at least half a street in the city of New York.

Boys and the Pacific.—Nearly 1,000 men, women, and children, left New York on Saturday for California. Twice a month a like number leave our shores for those of the Pacific.

Autographs of Henry Clay.—Applications being continually made to the family of the late Henry Clay, for autographs and other mementoes of the illustrious dead, the Lexington Observer has been requested to say that all such articles as they can "part with" have been disposed of. The number supplied has been so large as to leave to the family only such mementoes as they wish to preserve.

President of the United States.—Amongst the many good lists of President Pierce, one of the best is his reply, reported by a Washington correspondent, to the grabbers for the great Pacific road. They were trying to draw from him some expression favorable to the measure, but he answered, that "he had been elected President of the United States—not of a Railroad Company."

The Pennsylvania Canal is now in good boating order. All of the line boats have proceeded to Columbia for the purpose of receiving their freight, and merchants have commenced forwarding goods to Pittsburg.

The annual commencement of Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, took place on Wednesday last. The graduating class contained the large number of 223 students, who received the diploma of the Institution.

Our neighbor, the "Compiler," has put on a new dress, and looks quite "trim." This is an evidence that the Democracy appreciate his labors in the cause.

A new volume of the "Family Circle and Parlor Annual," has just commenced. This very cheap periodical is published by James G. Reed, 140 Fulton street, New York, at \$1 25 cents in advance.

A bill abolishing Capital Punishment passed the Assembly of Wisconsin on the 4th inst., by a vote of 56 to 27.

A comet was discovered at the Harvard Observatory on Tuesday night. It is situated about 5 degrees south of the bright star Rigel.

The Rev. Mr. SCOTT, of Halifax, Va. has been chosen Pastor to succeed the Rev. Doctor Musgrave, of Baltimore.

A quarrel took place at Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, between two boys, named Sattarbee and Gardner, when the latter stabbed the former, causing death in a few minutes. The boy killed was 14 years of age, and the murderer but 12.

By the late dates from Bermuda, we learn, that the crop which now excites the most interest and attention, and from which the greatest results are anticipated, is the potato. The import of that esculent from the United States, exclusively for plantings, has reached not less than 6,000 barrels or 10,000 bushels. The Bermuda potato crop of this year, from present appearances, bids fair to be twice as large as any hitherto raised.

Fight in the Ohio Legislature.—On the 4th inst., Mr. Barnum, a member of the Ohio House of Delegates, was knocked down in the House by Mr. H. Madary, the chief clerk, who it is stated used the crutch of a lame member for the purpose. Mr. Madary was placed in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

The house of Mr. Stagner, living near Bailey's Ferry, in Richmond county, (N. C.) was consumed by fire on the night of the 29th ult., together with Mr. Stagner, his wife, and their two children. The house was of logs, and when discovered was falling in. The remains of the unfortunate family were found together after the house was consumed.

Russian Movements Against Turkey.—Mr. Pulszky has arrived at Washington from New York, in company with Richard Adams Locky, for the purpose, it is said, of laying before the government definite information as to the approaches of Russia upon Turkey, and the possibility of a general European war arising therefrom.

Suicide in Prison.—A convict, named John Geiger, committed suicide in Montgomery county prison, on Monday week, the 21st ult., by hanging himself. He was convicted three years ago, for burglary and intent to commit murder, and was sentenced to eight years solitary confinement. He was often heard to say, that he would sooner die than serve out his time. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

Distressing Suicide.—Col. Edward Snyder, of Keokuk, Iowa, committed suicide a few days ago. He had lately been on a visit to the family of his brother, C. A. Snyder, at Harrisburg, Pa., and on his return home, stopped at St. Louis, where he was married and then proceeded to his residence in Iowa, where he soon after put an end to his existence. He leaves a large fortune.

Railroad Speculation.—It is stated that the Commissioners of Franklin county, Ohio, have sold their stock in the Cincinnati and Cleveland road at 70 per cent. above par. By this the county realizes from \$15,600 to \$20,000 clear profit; no money was ever paid out—the county merely loaned her credit.

The town of Newton, Mass., has voted against selling liquor for even medical or mechanical purposes.

Work Day Christmas.—The New York Herald Journal says, there are frequently not more than six persons present, at the week-day services of Trinity Church.

Horrid Murders.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—An affair of unparalleled atrocity came to light this morning. Two women, named Honora Shaw and Ellen Lynch, were discovered in the front parlor of their residence in Federal street, above Seventh, weltering in their blood. Mrs. Lynch was in her night clothes, and her two little children, twins, only two weeks old, were found up stairs in bed crying. A part of the house was occupied by John Carroll and his wife, who had both been out all night to a ball. The murders were not discovered until Mrs. Carroll returned home at 7 o'clock this morning.—Mrs. Lynch's husband is a marine, who was paid off here on Tuesday, and left the next day for New York, leaving with his wife seven or eight twenty dollar gold pieces. Her trunk was found broken open and the money gone. The lock had been forced open with a dirk-knife, a piece of which was found near the trunk covered with blood.

The deceased were sisters. Honora Shaw had been married twice, and was about 40 years of age. Ellen Lynch was about 36. The affair has created intense excitement.

Upon an examination of the bodies of the murdered women, 47 stabs were found upon Mrs. Lynch, five entering the heart, and 17 wounds on Mrs. Shaw. An attempt was made to burn down the house after the murder; but the fire went out, after burning a hole in the kitchen floor. A number of arrests have been made on suspicion, including Arthur Spring, a Sing-Sing convict. No money or knife was found upon him, but some blood on his clothes.

Another exciting affair occurred at the dinner table at Brown's Hotel, Washington, on the 5th, between Ben McCulloch, the noted Texas Ranger, and a Mr. West, a lawyer from New Mexico. The latter insulted the former, and finally threw a glass of water in his face, whereupon McCulloch knocked West down with a tumbler, broke a quantity of plates over his head, and beat him with a chair until he was severely, but not dangerously injured.

Mr. Fuller, who was shot by Capt. Schaumburg a few weeks ago, at Washington, is rapidly recovering, and Schaumburg has been admitted to bail.

An attempt was made a few weeks ago to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. The assassin's name was Lassa Berrany, a tailor, formerly an hussar. He struck the Emperor with a pignoneur on the side of the head. The wound, however, was not severe, and the Emperor is recovering. The assassin was cut down instantly by an aide-de-camp, and secured.

Late accounts from Hungary mention that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered there. It appears that regular guerilla bands are forming all over the country. It is added from Austrian sources, that the government is perfectly informed of what is going on, and arrests are continually but quietly taking place.

The Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Mr. Mercer, the conductor of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, through whose carelessness, it is alleged, the accident occurred last week by which four emigrant passengers were killed, and several persons injured, has been committed to jail to answer. The following are the names of the injured passengers—Lewis Eckard, of Columbia, Ohio, had his leg broken; Jonas Haskins, of Palestine, Ohio, scalded; Wm. McClosky, of Columbia, Ohio, scalded, and not expected to recover; Nathan Wilson, of Greene county, Pa.; Paul Anderson, of Harrisburg, and Chas. King, of Unity, Ohio, were also severely scalded.

Sacrifice of a Median.—A man whose name is Samuel Cole, residing in Washington county, Ohio, who was made insane by the workings of the spirit-rapping delusion, became possessed of the idea that he must offer, like Abraham of old, a sacrifice to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. He accordingly proceeded to carry his object into execution, by taking off one of his feet, which he succeeded in doing some days since, in a very scientific manner, and with a heroic determination that would compare with the self-sacrificing deeds done in earlier ages. His family fearing that some other of his limbs might be demanded in a like case, had him conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, where he is now in the enjoyment of as much liberty as the nature of his disease will warrant the superintendent of that institution in granting him.

A Coincidence.—Elizabeth Pierce, of Christiana Hundred, Del., aged about ninety years, died on the 24th ult., was interred in Kennett, on Sunday week. At the same time the grave was dug for another Elizabeth Pierce, a sister-in-law of about the same age, who resided in Kennett township, Chester county.

Coal Lands and Iron Ore in Somerset County, Pa.—The editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, writing from Myer's Mills, Somerset county, Pa., states that immense veins of coal abound in that neighborhood, containing 200 acres of solid coal, to be cut in place. This coal land has been lately purchased, as a speculation, at \$80 per acre, in prospect of the Cummerville Railroad being constructed. In the same neighborhood there is a vein of iron ore six feet thick, and limestone abounds. In the neighborhood of Myer's Mills, all the iron needed on the Cummerville road can be advantageously furnished.

Boxing on the Lawrence railroad, forty loaded baggage cars, out of a train of fifty, were thrown off the track, and eight of them pitched down an embankment of 20 feet. The freight conductor was badly injured, and the track considerably damaged.

hog Statistics.—The number of hogs packed at the West, embracing eight States, up to the 3d of March, is 2,044,015, being an increase of nearly half a million over the previous year; but this number is reduced about one hundred thousand by the falling off in weight. The crop reduced to pounds compared with last year, shows an excess over the previous year of nearly eight millions of pounds, or an increase of twenty-four per cent.

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THE TAPE WORM: This is the most difficult Worm to destroy as it inhabits the human system, it grows to an indefinite length, becoming re-coiled and spins in a ball at one end.

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